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## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

#### WEEK DAYS

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56
Tai Po	Dep.	7.15	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.31	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	1.54	5.14
Shing Shui	Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	1.57	5.17
Shum Chun	Arr.	7.42	10.15	11.28	12.58	2.01	5.21

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun	Dep.	7.21	8.08	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17
Shing Shui	Dep.	7.23	8.10	10.40	11.42	3.02	4.19
Fanning	Dep.	7.23	8.16	10.40	11.41	3.01	4.18
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.43	8.28	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38
Tai Po	Dep.	7.48	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.43
Shatin	Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.33	4.51
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08
Kowloon	Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15

#### SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.22
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.31
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.43
Tai Po	Dep.	7.15	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	5.56
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.31	9.53	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.00
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.11
Shing Shui	Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	3.15	6.15
Shum Chun	Arr.	7.42	10.15	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.21

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun	Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	6.08
Shing Shui	Dep.	8.13	10.43	11.47	3.07	4.24	6.16
Fanning	Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	6.20
Tai Po Market	Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	6.30
Tai Po	Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.43	6.34
Shatin	Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.33	4.51	6.47
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.59
Kowloon	Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	7.07

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.30	6.25		
Shatin	Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20		

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	Dep.	7.45	11.30	2.30	6.25		
Shatin	Arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20		

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## THE ATTACK ON SHAMEEN.

### DANISH CONSUL'S OFFICIAL REPORT TO HIS GOVERNMENT.

"NO SHADOW OF DOUBT THAT THE AFFAIR  
WAS PRE-ARRANGED."

The Danish Consul at Canton, Mr. Wallace J. Hansen, was an eye-witness of the attack on Shameen on June 23rd. His official report of the occurrence, which has been forwarded to us by the Colonial Secretary, is published below. It will be seen that the report bears out in every detail the account of the shooting given by the British Consul-General, Sir James Jamieson. There is, in the Danish Consul's opinion, "no shadow of doubt" that the attack on Shameen was pre-arranged.

The publication of this unassailable evidence comes at an opportune time, for as will be seen from our cables, M. Kharakan is now engaged in Peking in circulating the findings of the Kuomintang Investigation Committee who are supposed to have made an exhaustive enquiry into the affair.

The full text of the Danish Consul's report is as follows:—

"By the present I have the honour to report on what took place here on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 23rd, when the Chinese held a procession demonstrating against the foreigners for the abolition of the existing treaties and extraterritorial rights.

To start with it is as well to mention the events leading up to the unfortunate affair.

On the 6th June a battle started between the Canton Government troops and the Yunnanese, who had occupied Canton city in an endeavour to overthrow the existing Red Government headed by Civil Governor Hu Han Min. The Yunnanese were defeated and driven out on the 12th June, and the Canton Government proclaimed that peace and order would now be restored for the benefit of the people. However, towards the end of the following week it was clear that student agitators were busy fomenting a strike against the foreigners under the pretext of sympathising with those killed in the Shanghai affair of 30th May, and on Saturday the 20th the usual British river steamer from Hongkong failed to put in an appearance, the crew having gone out on strike in Hongkong.

At the same time rumours got about that all Chinese servants employed by foreigners on Shameen would cease work the following day, and on Sunday morning the 21st at 9 a.m. all servants left their employ. On Monday all crews employed on foreign owned motorboats and launches walked out, so that by this time the Island was entirely deserted of Chinese and the foreigners practically cut off from communication with the outside world. On Monday it was further known that the Chinese students and others intended holding a procession the following day as a demonstration against the foreigners, and it leaked out that at a meeting held at the Kwangtung University the agitators were determined to enter Shameen and/or would create an incident for propaganda purposes. H.B.M. Consul-General on hearing this immediately warned the Secretary for Foreign Affairs that any attempt made on Shameen would be met by armed forces.

Preparations to meet any emergency were already made during the previous week's fighting by the Municipal Council of the British Concession of Shameen by calling up Volunteers for Special Police Duty, and the actual defence of the Island was in the hands of British and French naval forces, who had erected sand-bagged machine-gun posts at various points along the creek facing the city.

During the morning of Tuesday the 23rd it was noticed from Shameen that motor-cars passing along Shaker Street, the street on the Canton side of the creek separating the island from the city—were distributing circulars and leaflets, which later on proved to be inflammatory pamphlets calling upon all and sundry to rise against the foreigners and drive them out of Shameen.

The procession commenced shortly after 2 o'clock, and I personally watched the demonstration from the verandah of the "Victoria Hotel," facing Shaker, from the beginning and was therefore an eyewitness of all that happened. The procession was headed by mounted and dismounted police, and then came in sections consisting of various units comprising students of different schools, labourers, boy-scouts, and a sprinkling of girl students, all waving flags and banners and shouting towards Shameen. One of the last units was headed by a brass-band of small boys, this being said to be the Canton Christian College students.

Up to this time the procession was perfectly orderly and just resembled any ordinary similar political demonstration in Europe, in fact so much so that I remarked to a bystander on the orderly behaviour of the crowd. But at this point the aspect changed. After the Christian College students had passed there was a gap in the procession of about a hundred yards, and then came a unit flying a huge red flag and a red flag with a yellow star and scythe (said to be the Soviet banner). This unit consisting apparently of labourers gesticulated more threateningly towards Shameen and yelled more fiercely than their predecessors, and the next I saw was that a fully armed military force with arms at the slope and led by mounted officers followed in their rear. When these had reached up to the corner of the lane leading into the city from Messrs. Li and Fung's I suddenly saw the Chinese crowd of spectators stampede in wild panic, as if being warned of danger, and simultaneously the soldiers got their arms from the slope, cocked rifles and the first shots rang out. Bullets were flying all over where I was standing, and I leaped for safety in through the hotel window where I had to take cover behind pillars against the rain of bullets aimed at the hotel.

The fire was immediately returned by the British and French naval machine-gun units posted along Shameen followed by the Shameen Police force in the Police Station and Hotel, and was aimed entirely at the attacking military forces across the creek, which were said to be the Whampoa cadets under their Russian leaders. The procession proper had, when firing started, reached the English bridge, and was therefore out of the danger zone. The actual firing took place between the French and the English bridge and was kept up by the Shameen defenders for about 10 minutes, while the troops on Shaker kept up intermittent sniping from the house tops for about an hour and a half after Shameen had ceased firing. The French gunboat stationed off the French concession participated with about 8 shots from their heavy artillery, but these I was later told were blank rounds. The casualties on the Shameen side numbered one French civilian killed outright and two British civilians wounded. As to the casualties on the other side the figures are very conflicting, but must have been heavy.

Later in the afternoon when firing had ceased I observed from the Shameen Police Station how the Chinese collected a large number of dead bodies stripped off their clothes in a small side street just opposite and brought a photographer along to photograph the scene. It is, of course, superfluous to enlarge on the purpose for this action.

In view of the fact that the Canton Government immediately after the incident saw fit to notify the Consular Body, and in particular the British and French Consular Representatives, that the firing had started from Shameen and that therefore the foreign authorities were responsible for the affair, I have availed myself of this opportunity to bring before His Danish Majesty's Government the actual facts as seen by myself. There is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that the affair was pre-arranged; and the fact that fully armed troops in great numbers took part in an otherwise peaceful demonstration precludes any doubt as to the intentions of the organisers, for which the Chinese Government must be held responsible the more so as they were previously warned against the consequences of such an action.

(Sd.) WALLACE J. HANSEN,  
Consul.  
Royal Danish Consulate at Canton,  
23th June, 1925.

## THE RIVER STEAMERS.

### "SUI TAI" TAKES 700 PEOPLE TO MACAO.

As mentioned in yesterday's issue, communication has now been cut off between Macao and Canton, Macao and Kongmoon, Macao and Shekhi and Macao and Chianshan, and the only communication which Macao now has is with Hongkong.

This seems to be part of the plan of those in authority in Canton and the strike leaders there to carry out their threat of isolating Hongkong.

The service between Hongkong and Macao is just at present dependent upon the one steamer being run on this trip by the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, namely the *Sui Tai*, which is manned by a Russian crew.

This steamer left Hongkong yesterday morning for Macao with about 700 passengers and a big cargo, and was to return yesterday afternoon, provided the tide allowed of her leaving Macao.

Rumours have been current that intimidators have persuaded all Chinese crews on the vessels employed on the Hongkong-Macao run to leave their vessels. Whether this is true or not, could not be definitely ascertained yesterday. It is true, however, that all the vessels engaged on this run, with the exception of the *Sui Tai*, are for the present laid up. The real reason for this can only be surmised, but their present orders are to remain laid up until further instructions are issued. The crews of some of them at least are still on board.

Those laid up at Hongkong yesterday were the *Sai On*, the *Charles Hardwin*, and *Paul Beau*. The *Chuen Chow* is laid up at Macao, the crew having decided, it is stated, to lie up for a few days in accordance with representations from the Seamen's Union at Canton.

## LOCAL SPORT.

### BASEBALL.

A League match between the Japanese Baseball Club and the Filipino Club will take place at Happy Valley at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

## SITUATION IN CANTON.

### FORMATION OF ADDITIONAL LABOUR AND FARMERS' CORPS.

### RAISING FUNDS BY "SQUEEZING" THE PAWN SHOPS.

(By our Chinese Correspondent.)

There has been a good deal of talk about a possible combination of militarists in Canton for the purpose of ousting the political clique popularly known as the Kuomintang Bolsheviks. Those well-posted in Cantonese affairs, however, state that nothing definite has yet been attempted in this direction.

Bolsheviks controlling affairs in Canton are not allowing local militarists to change colour easily. Kuomintang militarists guarding the principal railroads in Kwangtung Province and in Fatsan, Shihing, Kongmoon and other leading towns and cities in the Canton Delta districts are being watched by Red terrorists trained and despatched from Whampoa. Up to the spring of 1925, most of the cadets in the Military Academy at Whampoa were recruited from Manchuria and other North-eastern provinces, but since then, thousands of local young men have been enlisted; and lately many more recruits have been obtained among labourers and students on strike.

### KONGMOON DISTRICT.

The Sunwui District in Kwangtung, of which Kongmoon is the open port, the home-district of many Hongkong Chinese residents, is also turning Red, it appears; and the first battalion of the Farmers' Corps, known popularly as the Red Army, has been organized. It is short of arms and ammunition, however, and the Kuomintang Bolsheviks in Canton are being asked for a supply of 100 rifles to strengthen the force.

Labour and Farmers' Corps in Kwangtung are being trained by graduates of the Military Academy at Whampoa; and in order to secure more officers for these newly organized forces, Division Commander Li Chai Hsin of Wuchow, concurrently dean of the Academy, is calling for 500 new cadets. He has recruiting offices at Canton, Shihing, and Wuchow and is desirous of having as many Cantonese as possible. He wants 300 applicants from Canton, and 100 each from Shihing and Wuchow.

### RED ARMY REGULATIONS.

According to the Kuomintang commissary of military affairs' new army regulations, the largest army unit becom-

## THE EXCITEMENT IN DOUGLAS STREET.

### OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

In yesterday's issue of the *Daily Press* appeared an account of an explosion in Douglas Street late on Tuesday night.

A representative of the paper happened to be on the spot at the time of the occurrence. A large number of police were hurried to the scene and for a time everyone, the police included, imagined that the explosion had been caused by some substance, exactly similar to gunpowder, which was found in and around an old stove which had been discarded, probably by some hawk, and left reclining against the wall of the To To Sin restaurant. A big crack was noticed in the wall of the restaurant, and as loose stones and bricks were lying around it was naturally concluded that the damage had been done that evening.

For a while there was considerable confusion and everyone in the neighbourhood was searched. The Police believing "agitators" had been at work spared no pains to find a trace of the culprit or his accomplices.

Subsequent investigations have shown, however, that the substance which was thought to be gunpowder, was nothing more than emery powder. This, of course, could not have caused an explosion, and therefore, some other explanation has to be found for the noise responsible for the disturbance in the first place. The supposition now is that it must have been caused by the back firing of a near-by motor car. The fact that the report was clearly heard at the top of the Peak shows that it was an exceedingly loud one.

## SHANGHAI SHARES.

Messrs. Ellis & Co. yesterday received telegraphic advice of the following quotations on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—Langkats, Tls. 95; Ewos, Tls. 8; Shanghai Docks, Tls. 150; New Engineerings, Tls. 8; Orientals, Tls. 225; Shanghai Cotton, Tls. 48.

Since the middle of June, more than 50,000 striking students or workers have been enlisted into Red military service, according to a Chinese press report, but most of them are unarmed and equipped only with a cane or big stick.

## RAISING FUNDS.

The pawn-shops in Canton and vicinity, which in many cases function as native banks, especially in small towns and larger villages where regular native banks do not always exist, are now being ordered by the Kuomintang Bolsheviks in Canton to renew their registration, a legal process only required of an institution at the commencement of business.

The purpose of the order, it appears, is to raise about \$120,000 in fees. By law and custom, only some 310 pawnshops are allowed in Canton and 13 other towns outside the city, and these enjoy more or less a monopoly. The present pawn-shop keepers have protested against the new order, but the Bolsheviks are threatening the substitution of new ones in place of those unwilling to register anew.

In addition to the new registration ordered, the Bolshevik commissary of finances in Canton is also asking for the 1926 and 1927 annual trade license fees to be paid in advance, offering a discount of 30 per cent. reduction to those paying for 1926 and 40 per cent. for 1927. It is suggested that the pawnshops may have to suspend business as a protest against these exactions. The registration fees range from \$200 to \$500 each according to grade.



## NEW GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

MR. CECIL CLEMENTI, FORMER ASSISTANT COLONIAL SECRETARY, TO TAKE OVER.

SIR R. E. STUBBS TO GO TO JAMAICA.

News reached Hongkong early yesterday by a *Reuter* cable, and was also issued officially, to the effect that His Majesty the King had appointed H.E. Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., to be Governor of Jamaica. His Excellency's successor was announced as Mr. Cecil Clementi, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon.

The new Governor, Mr. Cecil Clementi, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., will be renewing his acquaintance with the Colony, for the older residents of Hongkong will remember him as having filled several Government posts here between the years 1899 to 1912. In the former year he arrived here as a Cadet in the Colonial Service, and was early sent to Canton for the purpose of studying Cantonese passing his final examination in December, 1900, and taking a similar examination in Pekingese with success six years later.

In 1901 he was Assistant Registrar-General, and in the following year served on the Board of Examiners in Chinese. In that year he was seconded for special service under the Government of India.

The year 1903 saw him seconded for famine relief work in Kwangsi. Between that year and 1908 he served in various capacities, including member of the Land Court, and Assistant Land Officer and Police Magistrate in the New Territories. In 1907 he was Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Councils.

Two years later he attended the International Opium Conference at Shanghai, and became private Secretary to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government in the following year. In 1911-12 he was Acting Colonial Secretary and member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of this Colony, and in the latter year received the Cuthbert Peck Award of the Royal Geographical Society.

He became Colonial Secretary in British Guiana in 1913, and retained this post until 1922, administering the Government of British Guiana in the years 1916-17, 1919 and 1921. He also administered the Government of Ceylon in 1922-23, since when he has been Colonial Secretary there.

Mr. Clementi's interests are varied, with, as is perhaps natural in so widely read an Oriental scholar, a strong turn towards literature, chiefly dealing with Oriental subjects, in which works dealing with Chinese have a large share. Chief among his publications may be noted "Cantonese Love Songs," "Pervigilium Veneris," "Summary of Geographical Observations taken during a journey from Kashgar to Kowloon (1907-8)" and "Chinese in British Guiana."

Mr. Clementi will doubtless entertain a special regard for this Colony, inasmuch as he was, as will be remembered by many residents, married here in April, 1912, in St. John's Cathedral, when his bride was Miss Penelope Eyre, the eldest daughter of Admiral C. J. Eyre, at that time Commander in Hongkong. He has one son and three daughters.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will also welcome the new Governor with the more enthusiasm by reason of the fact that he is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and during his previous residence here engaged frequently and keenly in the sport.

His interest and liking for the Chinese is well-known, and for this reason too, his administration of the Colony's affairs would appear to be attended with special promise.

## H.E.'S NEW SPHERE.

While everybody in Hongkong will naturally be sorry to lose in Sir Edward Stubbs a Governor who has consistently worked wholeheartedly and indefatigably in the interests of the Colony, and has associated himself throughout his term of office here with all its activities, it is a pleasure to think that he is to take over the duties of Governor of so desirable a Colony as Jamaica.

In this connection the following facts concerning Jamaica will be of interest:—Jamaica is the largest of the British West Indies, being 144 miles in length, and 60 in extreme breadth, and containing about 4,450 square miles, about half the size of Wales. The island is very mountainous, the main ridge running east and west, with numerous subsidiary ridges, some parallel to the main ridge, others spreading out in a N.W. and S.E. direction from it, terminating in the famous Blue Mountains in the east, the highest peak being 7,388 ft. high. There are numerous rivers and streams, with a rapid fall for the most part, and not navigable. The largest are the Black River in the south-west, and the Rio Grande in the north-east. Kingston, the capital, with a population of 57,379 in 1911, is situated in the south-east of the island, and has a fine harbour. In St. Ann's Parish, in the middle part of the island, on the north of the main ridge, is the Roaring River, so called on account of the many picturesque waterfalls.

\*The Cayman Islands, lying between 19° 10' and 19° 45' N. Lat., and 81° 30' W. Long., are dependencies of Jamaica. Pedro and Morat Cay are also dependencies, being two guano islands in 17° N. Lat., as well as the Turks and Caicos Islands.

## HISTORY.

The island was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494. He called it St. Jago, after the patron saint of Spain, but the new name was soon dropped in favour of the native one of Jamaica (Xaymaca—well watered). The first settlement on it was effected on the shores of St. Ann's Bay, by Esquivel in 1509, under the direction of Diego, the son of Columbus, while Governor of Hispaniola. Although invaded by Sir Anthony Shirley in 1596-7, and by Colonel Jackson in 1643, it remained in the possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it was again attacked by a force sent by Cromwell, under Admiral Penn and General Venables, against Hispaniola, and capitulated, after a trifling resistance, on the 11th May, 1655. Until the Restoration, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction, but in 1680 a regular civil government was established by Charles II., who appointed General Edward Doyley Governor-in-Chief, with an Elective Council. In 1670, peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognised by the Treaty of Madrid. The colony grew fast, stimulated by the wealth brought into it by the buccaners, who made Port Royal their headquarters and storehouse. This town was engulfed in the great earthquake of 1692. Kingston, which then consisted of a few shacks, soon rose into a place of importance. During the 18th century the island suffered from hurricanes, earthquakes, numerous slave insurrections, as well as wars with the maroons, or mountaineers, the descendants of African slaves left by the Spaniards, who inhabited mainly the east of the island, among the Blue Mountains. When the Slave Trade was abolished, in 1807, there were 329,827 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade, 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833, Jamaica received 6,161,277 of the 20,000,000 granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave-owners. A serious rebellion among the black population in 1865 was suppressed by Governor Eyre with unnecessary violence, and he was recalled. In January, 1907, Kingston was devastated by a terrible earthquake, which caused great loss of life and immense destruction of property. A Mansion House Fund was opened, and contributions poured in from all parts of the Empire for the relief of distress. A free grant of 150,000 was voted by Parliament, and a loan of 500,000, chiefly in aid of re-building, was authorised from the Home Exchequer. Two buildings, the General Post Office and Treasury, and the King's House, the official residence of the Governor, were completed in 1910, and the Law Courts in 1913. With the exception of part of Harbour Street the town is now practically rebuilt.

## CLIMATE AND INHABITANTS.

There is great variety in climate; the mean temperature of Kingston is 78.6° rising to 87.5° in the day time, and falling to 70.8° at night. As the temperature falls about 1° for every 300 feet of ascent, it is possible, in a few hours, to reach, in the central range of mountains, a cool and delightful climate. From Kingston, the capital, a change of 10° or 15° in temperature can be attained by a ride of three hours. The rainy seasons occur generally over the whole island, in May and June and again in September, October and November; but besides these heavy and periodical rainfalls, the ground is refreshed by continual showers; and in the N.E. portion of the island there is usually a rainy season at the end of the year, and light rain generally during the month of August. The mean annual rainfall varies throughout the island from about 34 inches to as much as 106 inches at Fellowship and 227 inches at Moore Town, both on the northern slope of the Blue Mountain Range.

Under two per cent. of the inhabitants are white; the remainder are chiefly of African descent, three-fourths being pure negroes. There are about 18,000 imported coolies, and about 2,111 Chinese (in 1911). English is universally spoken.

## TWO FURTHER APPOINTMENTS.

News of two further appointments also reached the Colony yesterday, namely, that of Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B., C.B., Governor of British Guiana, to succeed Sir Hugh Clifford as Governor of Nigeria, and of Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, Governor of Fiji, to succeed Sir Graeme Thomson as Governor of British Guiana.

Sir Graeme Thomson was Colonial Secretary of Ceylon prior to taking up the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana in 1923. Having qualified as a Barrister-at-law, he entered the Admiralty in 1900. On the outbreak of war in 1914 he became Assistant Director of Transport in September, assuming the Directorship of transports in December of that year. From 1919 to 1922 he was Colonial Secretary of Ceylon and from

## OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

## SOME PERSONAL NOTES.

[BY AN OLD RESIDENT.]

The name "Clementi" brings to mind an individual who lived in the Colony before the Great War. We all thought him a bit of a recluse. Everyone said that he was tremendously clever and, therefore, if he seemed to be rather eccentric—why, that was a proof that he was a genius.

He was famous because, for a time at any rate, he lived in a junk. Of course, there is no earthly reason why any Briton in Hongkong should live in a house—if he prefers to live in a junk. This is, except in strike time, a more or less free island. The Building Authority would, in all probability, make a fuss if any Briton tried to live in a tree, or even in a little wooden hut, but a junk is quite a decent sort of a residence; only it is not orthodox, as a home for Europeans.

Clementi was not orthodox. He was reputed to be a great oriental scholar and that usually does not synchronise with the orthodox life. Those Europeans who can read "Confucius" and Mencius in the original text seem to see life from the view-point of the Chinese scholar. They become so saturated with the wisdom of the East that they appear to forget all about the practical things of the West.

The wise old man in the Bible, wrote down "Much learning is a weariness to the flesh and of the making of books there is no end" or words to that effect. Perhaps much learning tends to separate a scholar from the rest of us. These learned men are not what the Americans call "good mixers," as a general rule. Many of us found ourselves feeling awkward in conversation with that other Oriental scholar who lived in Hongkong—Sir Charles Eliot. A young cadet named Johnston was also a recluse and kept himself to himself. So did Clementi. Only Clementi married, and family life changed the habit of bachelor days.

## A STORY OF A JUNK.

There is a story of how Clementi rambled through China during a long leave instead of going "home" to London and chatting about Hongkong in the Thatched House Club. That is what most of us do. Not so this oriental scholar. He wandered off to some place near to Tibet or Burma or some far boundary of the Empire of the Son of Heaven and there he anticipated the modern famous explorer named Stein. He found some ancient Chinese MSS. He carried his treasure to the junk, anchored round near Deep Water Bay. He found there the seclusion needed for the great task of translation. After many months he completed the work.

He decided to sail the junk round into the harbour of the Colony. Just as he came round by Green Island (according to the story) a squall of wind upset the junk and Clementi narrowly escaped with his life. One page of the original MSS. was found some days later. It was a cruel revenge for Fata to take and Clementi stood up to the hammer blow like a man.

He had done all this work at night and week-ends.

## HIS LIFE HERE.

His career in Hongkong was something like that of Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, the present Assistant Colonial Secretary. He is about three years senior to Mr. Fletcher and may have come out at about the same time as Messrs. Hallifax and Wolfe. He spent nearly all of his official life in the Colonial Secretary's office.

Those other two great Oriental scholars, Eliot and Johnston, have remained wedded to their books as all true scholars are supposed to do. Clementi met Miss Penelope, daughter of Commodore Eyre, who was then in Hongkong. The Commodore had three daughters. Miss Penelope Eyre became Mrs. Clementi before the new Governor left Hongkong.

Of his subsequent career we have had news from time to time. He was popular in British Guiana, where there are many Chinese employed on the sugar plantations. It is said that he has become much more of the ordinary man of the world. Yet we must expect that, in this oriental atmosphere, he will return again to his studies of things Chinese.

He was always a great advocate of education. In the old days his views were similar to those of Mr. Orme. His extended experience of other parts of the British Empire may have affected those views. Indeed he is said to have changed many of his opinions since last he was in Hongkong.

It is always pleasant to welcome back "old timers" and the appointment as Governor of one we used to know in the "good old days" will be popular.

March to September 1920, administered the Government there. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honour of France, and holds the Order of the Crown (Belgium) and the Order of the Rising Sun (Japan).

Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell was born in 1874, and served with the Suffolk Yeomanry in the South African War, receiving the Queen's Medal with two clasps. He was attached to Lord Milner's staff from 1901 to 1903, and was Imperial Secretary in South Africa from 1904 to 1918.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR HENRY GOLLAN).]

## CHINESE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

On the 19th May, Abdul Khalik, an Indian constable, struggled up the steps of the Hongkong Police Station and on reaching the charge room fell to the floor. On examination it was found that he had been grievously wounded, and he was taken to the Government Civil Hospital. Before being taken there, however, he managed to tell a story of a brutal attack made upon him while he was on duty at No. 3 Railway Bridge. Two Chinese had accosted him and whilst one attacked him with a dagger the other man had wrenched his revolver from the holster and fired two shots into his body. Search was made for the two assailants and one man was eventually arrested after he had fired twice at the police. The constable's revolver was found to be in his possession. The Indian constable succumbed to his injuries a few days later.

At the Supreme Court yesterday, the captured assailant was arraigned on a charge of murder. The jury were: Messrs. F. E. d'Almada (foreman), F. O'D. Gourdin, F. E. Filmer, V. Goulborn, A. C. V. Toft, Watt Lu Hung, and P. I. Newman.

Mr. H. K. Holmes (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown and Mr. C. Addis (instructed by Mr. G. L. Haywood), for the defence.

Mr. Holmes related the story of the attack, the return of the wounded constable and the eventual arrest of the prisoner. When he was charged with attempted murder the prisoner said that he had just come down from the country and did not know the laws of Hongkong. Had he known, he said he would not have shot the constable. Later, after the Indian had died, and he was charged with murder, he said that another man had forced him to attack the constable. Continuing, Mr. Holmes said that the case for the Crown would be that the prisoner and the escaped assailant had worked with a common purpose and that the man before the Court was therefore guilty of the charge of murder.

## PRISONER'S STATEMENTS.

Lau Shui Chang, interpreter at Hongkong Police Station, corroborated the statements made by the Crown Solicitor in his opening address. In reply to the second charge preferred against him after the Indian constable's death prisoner stated: "I came to Hongkong from the country and after being here three days I met Mok Kui in Yau-mat. He asked me to go for a walk with him and I went. Before we came up to the Indian constable Mok Kui told me that I was to snatch the revolver. I was unwilling to do so, but he threatened me with a dagger. I did not know he had a dagger in his possession previously. He forced me to do it."

Ho Lai Chung, a Chinese constable, who was on duty at Hung Hom on the afternoon of May 19th gave evidence with regard to helping the deceased man into the Police Station.

The case will be continued this morning.

[BEFORE THE JUSTICE (MR. JUSTICE WOOD).]

## THIEVES SENTENCED.

Li Kuk was found guilty on a charge of highway robbery and Mr. Justice Wood sentenced him to two years' hard labour. He was also charged with being a returned banished and a further sentence of two years was passed, the sentences to run consecutively.

Mr. Whyte Smith prosecuted for the Crown.

Another Chinese who was charged with having stolen a quantity of jewellery, was sentenced to three years with hard labour. He is also being charged with possession of arms and ammunition. This case will be heard to-day.

## TREE-CUTTING CHARGES.

Ten coolie women and one boy appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, charged with cutting down trees at Sa plantation, Kowloon City, on Tuesday.

Evidence was given by two forest guards, who stated that they saw defendants carrying bundles of pine tree branches, and therefore had them arrested.

Defendants admitted having had the bundles in their possession, but denied cutting down the branches. They found them ready cut, and were taking them away. Asked by His Worship what they were doing in the plantation at all, defendants said that they went there to get grass.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$10 each, or, in default, 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

## A WONDERFUL REFRESHER

DURING THESE HOT DAYS.

EVERY ONE IS ASKING "WHAT IS THE BEST DRINK?" THE SOLUTION

IS

KIA ORA

LEMON  
SQUASHORANGE  
CRUSH

IN

FANCY DECANTER BOTTLES

PER \$1.20 BOT.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

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ICE HOUSE STREET.

## Are You Hot?

Then Buy A

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC FAN

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[60]

## "TEA FOR TWO."

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SUMMER SALE  
NOW PROCEEDING.UNDERWEAR, PYJAMAS  
AND ALL LIGHT GOODS  
AT HALF PRICES

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OF

PEDDER STREET.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

**GAS ACCOUNTS FOR JULY** are now READY and, in view of numerous complaints of non-receipt of June Accounts, Consumers are requested to kindly call at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. (Hardware Dept.) where same can be obtained and paid.

**HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, August 11th, 1925. [2516]

## BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

**HUGHES & HOUGH, LTD.**, have received Instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

MONDAY, THE 24TH AUGUST, 1925,  
At their Auction Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, at 3.00 P.M.

THE STEAMSHIP "COCHINCHINE"  
as she now lies at SHUNSHUIPO in the Harbour of HONGKONG

Tonnage Gross.....1,846  
Net.....1,086  
Length.....381  
Beam.....36.3

The Steamer is built of Steel, fitted with Wireless Installation, has a Speed of 9 knots, and is in good condition.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to—

**HUGHES & HOUGH, LTD.**,  
Auctioneers,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
or to  
**Messrs. WILKINSON & GRANT,**  
Solicitors,  
9, Queen's Road Central. [2518]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

## FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship "KAZEMBE" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk at the Godowns and/or extra-basement Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 18th August, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 25th August, 1925, or they will not be received.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—  
**THE BANK LINE, LTD.**,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1925. [2519]

## RICKMERS LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "HAYO MARI" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Godown, Kennedy Town, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

All Claims must be presented within Fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant, will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—  
**N. V. CARL BODIKER & CO.'S**  
HAMBELMATSCHAPPEL (LTD.),  
Agents: Rickmers Line.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1925. [2517]

## BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

## PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS

## OF SALE,

## OF THE

## VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

## PROPERTIES.

## Situate at

**YAUMATI AND SHAMSHUIPO**, in the Colony of HONGKONG and known as

1.—SECTION A or SUBSECTION 8 of SECTION C of KOWLOON INLAND L.P. No. 421 together with 2 Newly Erected Houses in TAMPAI STREET, Yaumati, almost completed.

2.—SUBSECTION 3 of SECTION C of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 421 together with 4 Newly Erected Houses in WOO SUNG STREET, Yaumati, almost completed.

3.—NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOTS TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

on THURSDAY, THE 13TH DAY AUGUST, 1925, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., at the CHINA AUCTION ROOM, No. 4 Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

By Mr. E. V. M. B. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

For further particulars, apply to—  
**Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,**  
Mortgagees Solicitors,  
Princes Building, Ice House Street, or to  
**Mr. E. V. M. B. DE SOUSA,**  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1925. [2502]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE

## JULY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

THE ENGLISH SECTION of the JULY EDITION of the TELEPHONE DIRECTORY is now available at the following Addresses, between 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Week Days:—

15-17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
PEAK STORES (By courtesy of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.).  
1, CAMERON ROAD, KOWLOON.

Subscribers are Requested to Deliver Up their Old Directories when Applying for New Copies.

The Chinese Section is now also Available.  
**HONGKONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1925. [2508]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents per share has been Declared and will be Payable On and After WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD AUGUST, 1925, when Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon Application at the Office of the Company.

The REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 13TH AUGUST to WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
**W. F. SIMMONS,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 29th July, 1925. [2479]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF

## HONGKONG.

IN THE GOODS of MATTHEW JOHN DENMAN STEPHENS, LATE of VICTORIA in the Colony of HONGKONG, SOLICITOR, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probate Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made An Order limiting the Time for Sending in Claims to or Against the above Estate to the 31st day of AUGUST, 1925.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby Requested to Send their Claims to the Underwriter by the above Date.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1925.  
**DEACONS**  
Proctors for the Official Trustee,  
1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. [2501]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF

## HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS of LEE SHEW AIA LEE SHUI SHEK AIA LEE SHUI MING AIA LEE CHAM MING AIA LEE SHUI NIN TONG, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probate Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made An Order limiting the Time for Sending in Claims to or Against the above Estate to the 7th day of SEPTEMBER, 1925.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby Requested to Send their Claims to the Underwriter by the above Date.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1925.  
**DEACONS**  
Proctors and Executors,  
1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. [2509]

## FOR SALE.

BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT NAVY DEPARTMENT.

AS IS "AND WHERE IS" THE U.S.S. "AJAX," ex COLLEGE "SCINDUS."

FOR Full Particulars regarding Terms of Sale and Inspection of Vessel, apply to the SUPPLY OFFICER, U.S. NAVAL STATION, CAVITE, P.I.

Vessel Open for Inspection from JULY 15th, 1925, to AUGUST 13th, 1925, both Dates inclusive, between the Hours of 8.00 A.M. and 4.00 P.M. SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS Excepted.

BIDS will be Publicly Opened at 2.00 P.M., AUGUST 14th, 1925.

Copies of Circular Proposals may be obtained at AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL. [2435]

## TO LET.

COMMODOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 15A, Des Voeux Road Central. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO.  
[2514]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement). Apply—

SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
2032

## TO LET.

COMMODOUS SHOP and PREMISES, in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, from 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT. Apply—

SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
[2269]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING, THREE ROOMS on Fifth Floor. Apply—

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.  
[2173]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "EURYPYLOS," "ANTIOCHUS," "PERSEUS," "AGAPENOR" AND "ANTENOR."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO at the above Steamers, which has been landed at SHUNSHUIPO, are hereby Notified that their Cargo will be brought forward to Hongkong per s.s. "PELEUS," due August 15th.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1925. [2512]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TEUFRER" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 10th August.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th August, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1925. [2511]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "KNIGHT COMPANION" are hereby Notified that the Cargo having arrived per s.s. "TANDA" from MANILA will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 11th August, 1925.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage Period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th August, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st August, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1925. [2513]

## THE PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSEAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "SICILIA" Captain B. HARRISON, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about TUESDAY, the 18th AUGUST, 1925, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valerians and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this office until 5 P.M. the Day before Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—  
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1925. [2515]

## PREPAID "WANTED"

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Bixse—X.

TO LET.—6 Rooms Fully Furnished House in Mountain View, The Peak, for Six Months from About the Middle of October.—Apply Box X, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [108]

WANTED for 6 or 12 Months from Monday.—Furnished House or Flat on PEAK or other Levels.—Apply Box 109, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [109]

LOST.—White Wire Haired TERRIER PUPPY, last seen WEDNESDAY EVENING, Entrance Kowloon Road, BOWARD, WALKER, Hongkong Bank. [110]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S AERATED WATERS

## ARE PREPARED FROM REAL

## FRUIT ESSENCE.

## GUARANTEED

## ABSOLUTELY PURE.

## LEMONADE—Has the real

essence obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

## RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared

with the juice of raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

## FORMAZONE—THE

NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

## STONE GINGER BEER—The

only genuine Stone Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

## SOLE AGENTS:

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## Aerated Water Manufacturers.

## ESTABLISHED 1841.

## BIRTHS.

GAUNTLETT.—At Shanghai, on August 4th, to Dr. and Mrs. E. G. GAUNTLETT, a son.

MARRIOTT.—At Shanghai, on August 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. MARRIOTT, a son. (WILLIAM GEORGE).

WALLER.—At Shanghai, on August 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR J. WALLER, a son.

## DEATHS.

COLMAN.—At Tientsin, on August 4th, HELEN MARY, wife of PERCY COLMAN, MAXWELL.—In London, on July 29th, suddenly, HILDA ELIZABETH, aged 18, third daughter of Dr. and Mrs. JAMES L. MAXWELL, of the China Medical Association.

ROSENFIELD.—At Shanghai, on August 3rd, FANNY ROSENFIELD, widow of the late A. B. ROSENFIELD.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 13TH, 1925.

## HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

For the first time in its history of eighty-four years, the Crown Colony of Hongkong is to have a Governor who is an Oriental scholar.

Mr. CECIL CLEMENTI is remembered by many residents, and the impression which he left behind him, after several years of service as a cadet, is one which enables us to be sanguine for the future.

He was for a period Assistant Colonial Secretary and he also acted as Colonial Secretary.

We believe that many of his contemporaries at Oxford, where he won a considerable reputation, were surprised when he elected to come to Hongkong.

Other more favourite pathways to fame were open to him, but apparently he found "the call of the East" too strong to resist.

Upon his arrival here he quickly made himself acquainted, not only with Cantonese but with other Chinese dialects and it would perhaps

be not too much to say that, with the possible exception of Sir CHARLES ELIOT, there has been no more profound Oriental student in official life in this Colony. Mr. JOHNSTON, who subsequently became tutor to the youth who is still spoken of as the "boy-emperor" of China, was in Hongkong with Mr. CLEMENTI and in many ways their tastes were similar.

In the present difficult circumstances it may be of advantage that the newly appointed Governor is no stranger to China. The problems that have arisen since Mr. CLEMENTI left Hongkong, however, are new. In his day the relations between the officials of Hongkong and Canton were of a cordial nature. They can scarcely be so described now.

On the other hand, the new Governor has many personal friends amongst the Chinese of this Colony and his intimate knowledge of Chinese literature should be of service to him in any dealings with Chinese officials.

Whether he will be, like Sir MATTHEW NATHAN and Sir HENRY MAY, enthusiastic about the material development of the Colony by means of extended methods of communication, remains to be seen.

It is generally believed that when Sir CHARLES ELIOT left the Colony, Mr. CECIL CLEMENTI was approached regarding acceptance of the office of Vice-Chancellor of the local University but refused the offer.

Mr. CLEMENTI is the third member of the Civil Service in succession to be appointed Governor. Previously military officers were usually chosen for the post.

Sir HENRY MAY broke this tradition. He had passed practically the whole of his official life in Hongkong. Sir EDWARD STUBBS, who had had experience at the Colonial Office and in Ceylon was his successor.

We believe that all Governors like to be remembered for some one thing accomplished. Sir MATTHEW NATHAN built the railway. Sir FREDERICK LUGARD sponsored the University. Sir HENRY MAY made the new roads.

Sir EDWARD STUBBS may wish to be remembered for his efforts to solve the vexed problem of the military lands.

We take this opportunity to assure Mr. CECIL CLEMENTI that, although his appointment is made at a time of great trouble and turmoil, he will receive the support of the whole community in any efforts that he is bold enough to make for the maintenance of peace and order.

He has a difficult task but he has also a great opportunity. We wish him every success and trust that he will make for himself a great reputation in the office he has now been called upon to fill.

Mr. H. T. Peyton-Griffin formerly of Hongkong, has returned to his post in the U.S. Court, Shanghai after an illness of two weeks.

It is stated that an epidemic of bacteria has broken out amongst Indo-Chinese troops stationed at Shameen, Canton, which has resulted so far in five deaths.

The return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for the 24 hours ended on August 11th shows 1 case of diphtheria, 2 cases of enteric fever, and 1 case of puerperal fever, all Chinese.

Passengers passing through Hongkong on the s.s. President Jackson, which arrived yesterday from Seattle, via Shanghai and Manila, are Mr. and Mrs. J. E. O'Connell, who are on their way back to the States. Mr. O'Connell is a Congressman.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., six cargo boat people were fined \$5, with five days' hard labour in default, for mooring their boats ashore at a distance of less than 100 yards from low water mark.

Passengers arriving for Hongkong by the s.s. President Jackson yesterday included:—Mr. V. M. Davis, Mr. Henry R. Flowers, Mr. W. F. Gilman, Mrs. W. H. Glissan, Mrs. N. Letton, Master H. Letton, Miss N. Letton, Mr. Roopchand Lookonal, Mr. K. K. Penneck, Mr. J. D. Ramnath and Miss Irene Shing.

Mr. R. L. Franklin, Foreign Service Officer, who has been attached to the U.S. Consulate-General for some time, is leaving with Mrs. Franklin by the s.s. President Wilson on Saturday for Hankow, to which city he has been temporarily detailed. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin will carry with them the good wishes of a large number of friends.

The newly appointed U.S. Consul-General for Hongkong, Mr. Rodger Culver-Tredwell, arrived on the s.s. President Jackson yesterday. He was met on board on his arrival by Consul Lynn W. Franklin and Mr. Johnson of the U.S. Shipping Board. He then went to the Consulate-General where he was introduced by Mr. A. E. Carlton, who has been in charge since September 1st, 1924, to members of the staff.

Active preparations have been in progress during the last two days on H.M.S. Hermes in connection with the assembling and tuning up of the aircraft on board. It is understood that the machines are being finally adjusted for carrying out a series of flights which are to be part of the training scheme referred to in the House of Commons recently when the matter of the despatch of the Hermes to the Far East was discussed.

## OBITUARY.

## MR. J. E. FEATHERSTON.

The death took place suddenly yesterday afternoon at Kowloon, Kowloon, of Mr. Joseph E. Featherston, Canadian Emigration Commissioner for Hongkong and South China.

The late Mr. Featherston was at work as usual in his office, situated in the China Building, yesterday morning, and appeared to be in his customary health.

At 11.15 a.m. he proceeded to Kowloon and it is understood that he ran for a short distance in order to catch the ferry. On arriving at Kowloon, where he resided with his wife and child, Mr. Featherston was about to sit down to dinner, about one o'clock, when he became suddenly unwell. He went to his bed with the intention of resting for a while, but while lying down he became worse and died about two o'clock.

Mr. Featherston had been under medical care for several months.

Mr. Featherston, who was 45 years of age, was the first official appointed by the Canadian Government to fill the office for Hongkong and South China as Commissioner of Emigration for Canada, this appointment having been created by an Act of the Dominion Government in the Autumn of 1923. He was appointed in January, 1924, and arrived in the Colony early in February that year. He was a native of Ontario and a graduate of McGill University.

Mrs. Featherston is also a Canadian, and the deepest sympathy will be felt for her and her child in their sudden bereavement.

The late Mr. Featherston had been in the service of the Dominion Government of Canada for the greater part of his life. His entire service had been in the Emigration Department. Mr. Featherston's headquarters in Canada were Ottawa, but his duties took him all over the Dominion. He travelled extensively in Europe after the War, studying immigration



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BIG DIAMOND COMBINE.

WORLD'S OUTPUT UNDER ONE SYNDICATE.

LONDON, August 12th.

An agreement has been concluded by a powerful diamond combine, including the Barnato Brothers, the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, the De Beers Consolidated Mines Company and the De Beers Premier and Jagersfontein Companies.

Under the agreement, the last three will sell their production to the combine for a number of years. Thus, it is contended that practically the entire diamond output of the world will be dealt with by one syndicate in London.

## PARIS BANK CLERKS.

NUMBER OF STRIKERS IN CLASH WITH POLICE.

PARIS, August 12th.

A number of striking bank clerks demonstrated in the Place Vendôme and broke the windows of several bank buildings.

They were dispersed by the Police, but reassembled in another square; when again dispersed they went to the Boulevard. Two were arrested.

## FLIGHT ROUND EUROPE.

ATTEMPT TO COMPLETE TASK IN THREE DAYS.

PARIS, August 12th.

Captain Arrachart, accompanied by Engineer Carol, left Villacoublay at 4.45 on Monday morning in an attempt to circumnavigate Europe by air in three days. They reached Belgrade at 12.45 in the afternoon, Constantinople at 6 p.m. on Monday, and Moscow at 9 a.m. on Tuesday.

Captain Arrachart has telegraphed to the Under Secretary of State for Air that they were warmly received in Moscow.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

## BELGIAN DEBT TO U.S.A.

FIRST REFUNDING PROPOSAL IS UNACCEPTABLE.

WASHINGTON, August 12th.

Belgium's first refunding proposal has been found unacceptable. The commission will resume discussions to-morrow.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

## CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

FRENCH FORCES IN JUNCTION WITH SPANISHS.

PARIS, August 12th.

A message from Fez says that two French detachments combined in operations for re-provisioning the posts at Zitouni, and effected a junction with the Spaniards on the River Loukkos.

LATEST CABLES.

LANDING OPERATIONS PLANNED.

PARIS, August 12th.

The correspondent of *Le Journal* at Madrid learns that landing operations at Alhucemas will begin as soon as the French offensive is launched.

*L'Eclaireur de Paris*, detailing the re-organisation on the Moroccan front, says that the reserves of two divisions, concentrating behind the line between Fez and Taza, and the whole French force are strongly equipped—notably with a new quick-firing rifle.

A message from Fez states that Abd el Krim is organising the defence along the entire front and preparing strong lines of trenches before Sheshuan.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

## STATUS OF MOROCCO.

PARIS, August 12th.

The papers state that France and Spain cannot answer the communication made to General Primo Rivera by the Rifian emissary. Morocco's political status was settled by international agreement and it is impossible to open discussion on the independence of the Rif.

*Le Matin* says that Abd el Krim's message can only be interpreted as a display of voluntary ignorance of the Franco-Spanish propositions.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## ANGLO-FRENCH MEETING.

M. BRIAND EXPRESSES HIS SATISFACTION.

LONDON, August 11th.

A brief formal communiqué issued at the conclusion of to-day's conference between Mr. Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand states that the conversations are proceeding satisfactorily.

M. Briand, interviewed by *Reuter*, was similarly reticent, remarking: "We have not yet finished, but I am quite satisfied, and hope to return to Paris on August 13th." Mr. Chamberlain to-night gave a banquet in honour of M. Briand and his colleagues, when the American and Allied Ambassadors and other diplomats were present.

## CRICKET AT HOME.

YORKSHIRE AGAIN IN WINNING VEIN.

LONDON, August 11th.

Playing at Manchester, Lancashire defeated Notts on the first innings.

Scores:—

Lancashire, 359 and 55 for two wickets (declared).

Notts, 225 and 75 for two wickets.

Watson in Lancashire's first innings scored 120 and Peatress 89. Batting for Notts, Davies compiled 65. The Lancashire bowler Palmer took 4 wickets for 53 runs.

Against Warwickshire at Dewsbury, Yorkshire won by an innings and 56 runs.

The scores were:—

Yorkshire, 307 for eight wickets (declared).

Warwick 321 and 129.

Of the winners Sutcliffe scored 206 and Kilner 124. In Warwick's first innings Smith made 52 and Parsons 55, whilst Santall obtained 119 not out. When Warwick followed on, Mearns captured four wickets for 40 runs.

Kent defeated Sussex at Hastings by nine wickets. Scores:—

Sussex 234 and 97.

Kent 290 for nine wickets (declared) and 42 for one wicket.

In the first innings of Sussex, Bowley compiled 57. When Sussex went in the second time Marriott took five wickets for 31 runs and Freeman four for 40. In Kent's first innings Woolley compiled 31 and Knott 73.

## RAIN SPOILS PLAY.

Playing at the Oval, Surrey won against Middlesex on the first innings. There was no play to-day owing to rain. Scores:—

Surrey 203 and 11 for no wicket.

Middlesex 183.

In Surrey's first innings, Hobbs scored 49 and Shepherd 57, Allen obtaining five wickets for 40 runs. Hearne compiled 53 for Middlesex, four of whose wickets were taken by Fender for 54 runs.

At Peterborough, Northants beat Worcestershire by an innings and 114 runs.

Scores:—

Worcester 117 and 98.

Northants 338.

In the first Worcester innings P. Wright took five wickets for 47 runs, and in the second V.C.W. Jupp took five wickets for 25 runs. For Northants, W. Timms made 53, Woolley (N) 64, Jupp 70, and Bagnall 71. Root dismissed five batsmen for 128 runs.

At Cheltenham, Hampshire defeated Gloucestershire on the first innings.

Scores:—

Hampshire 244 and 244 for six wickets (declared).

Gloucester 181 and 20 for no wicket.

In the Hants first innings Bruton scored 64 while Mill obtained 4 wickets for 18. Mead made 94 in the second innings and Howell 50. Parker took five wickets at a cost of 69 runs. Rain interfered at the close.

## RESPECT THE AGED!

A leopard broke into the hen house of the manager of the Huey Sak estate at Bangkok recently, and made a satisfactory meal of 13 hens and two ducks before departing. The three birds the leopard left alone were three old hens.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## SITUATION IN NORTH.

TELEPHONE WIRES FROM H.B.M. LEGATION CUT.

PEKING, August 12th.

Three telephone wires, leading from the British Legation, were found cut this morning.

An attempt was made last night to kidnap Mr. C. M. Palairé's groom, who, however, escaped and returned to the Legation.

Police action prevented the holding of a demonstration, which the strikers had planned for this afternoon. This action was apparently the result of Mr. Palairé's representations to H.E. Tuan Chi Jui.

It is understood that a police escort in future will be provided to loyal employees proceeding to the market from the Legation Quarters.

## THE NINE POWER TREATY.

PEKING, August 12th.

The American Minister, in a Note, dated August 10th, formally notified the Waichiaoou that ratifications of the Washington Nine Power Treaty were deposited, on August 5th, in the manner prescribed.

The Note recalls that now it rests with the Chinese Government to fix a date and place of meeting for the special Customs Conference.

The Note adds that the American Government will be glad to use its good offices with regard to any incidental arrangements.

## JAPAN AND AMERICA.

TOKYO, August 12th.

The Foreign Office states that conversations with America have been started, concerning the scope of the Tariff Conference.

Japan is desirous of confining the agenda within the limits agreed at the Washington Conference, but it is understood that America considers enlarging the scope and suggesting granting tariff autonomy to China.

The Foreign Office spokesman emphasises that Japan is unable to initiate a policy, as all the Powers are suspicious of Japan's action towards China.

## THE TIENTSIN TROUBLE.

TIENTSIN, August 12th.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* reports that it was believed that a settlement had been reached over the strike of millworkers. The police accordingly were withdrawn. However, trouble broke out again, yesterday, following the efforts of agitators from the Native City, who were sent to the mills and the ex-Russian Bund in an endeavour to cause a strike of workers at the British-American Tobacco Co.

Some mill owners were most reluctant to strike, but were intimidated by strikers, armed with sticks and stones. Strong police guards were sent to the mills and were later reinforced by 100 Fengtien soldiers.

All the afternoon, the strikers, formed processions and kept making threats. Shortly after six o'clock the temper of the crowd became uglier. Stones were thrown at the police and attempts made to rush the mills, culminating in an attempt to rush the police and military cordon at a mill outside the Belgian Concession.

The guards then fired, wounding eight persons.

A foreign eye-witness stated that about 200 shots were fired, the crowd dispersing immediately. The situation at present is quiet.

## FURTHER FIRING.

LATER.

Many were killed and many wounded, in addition to 300 persons arrested to-day, when the Chinese guards were compelled to fire on a very large crowd at the scene of yesterday's shooting.

Details at present are not available.

## SHANGHAI WHARF COOLIES.

SHANGHAI, August 12th.

The majority of the wharf coolies, who returned to work yesterday, went out on strike again this morning, after one day's work.

## AGREEMENT AT HANKOW.

HANKOW, August 12th.

A conference between the Chinese and British authorities has reached an agreement regarding the system of defence of the Concession and co-operation with the Chinese police.

## THE SHAMEEN AFFAIR.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CIRCULATES KUOMINTANG VERSION.

PEKING, August 11th.

According to the Rosta News Agency, (the organ of the Soviet) M. Karakhan to-day circulated to the heads of the Foreign Missions in Peking a letter from the Canton administration, embodying the findings of the investigation commission regarding the Shameen firing on June 23rd.

The letter states that the commission, which was composed of eighteen persons, including judicial and police officers and representatives of the labourers, farmers, merchants and educators, after examining numerous witnesses, found, inter alia, that the firing was first started from the Shameen, machine guns being freely used by the Shameen forces, the bullets being of the dum-dum and softpointed kind.

The Nationalist Government demands that justice be done and that redress be given for this "infamous massacre." It respectfully requests M. Karakhan's good offices in the matter.

## SHANGHAI MILL STRIKE.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE REACH AN AGREEMENT.

SHANGHAI, August 12th.

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Yata, and the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hsu Yuan, on behalf of the mill-owners and strikers, signed an agreement at 6.15 this evening after three weeks' negotiations.

The agreement provides for resumption of work at the Japanese Cotton Mills—involved nine companies, owning forty factories and employing over 50,000 hands.

The owners of the Naigaiwa Mill, at which the riots started in the middle of May, offered the wounded and relatives of those killed \$10,000, which the Japanese Consul-General will retain until the trouble is completely settled.

The terms of agreement are:—

Firstly: The mill-owners will recognise the operatives' unions when organised according to Labour Union Laws, which the Chinese Government shall promulgate.

Secondly: No strike pay shall be given; but as the reluctant strikers suffered through the loss of wages during the long strike, the mill-owners will compassionately extend reasonable help to the workers.

Thirdly: The Mills will increase the wages according to merit, and also investigate the workers' living conditions and make necessary adjustment after consulting other Mills.

Fourthly: The Japanese foremen ordinarily shall not be allowed to carry arms.

Fifthly: The Mills are not to dismiss workers unreasonably and will give due regard to their good treatment.

Sixthly: The Mills will not to employ like mushroom—who will readily employ them. So that Mr. Brockway, if he is to deal with the question, must take responsibility for labour in Chinese mills, whether in the interior, or in the settlement, or on its borders, where they exist by the score.

The British mill may suffer from altruistic efforts and may with excessive labour cost go under, but that will not dispose of the child labour question in the settlement of Shanghai. The Land Regulations do not make provision for the municipal council to take action against Chinese mill-owners employing child labour, and to alter the Land Regulations requires a three-fourths majority of the ratepayers of the settlement, the unanimous decision of the Councils of every nationality represented in Shanghai (almost every known country), and after that of every Minister in the Legation in Peking, and after that the ratification of the Chinese Government; and on much more important questions than child labour it has not been found possible during the last 20 years to effect necessary alterations. It is not the British alone who are responsible, as Mr. Brockway appears to imagine; they are only one among many.

The secretary of the I.L.P. may rest quite satisfied that European employers of labour in China would welcome nothing so much as European standards of education, law sanitation, and morality (which I presume he embraces under his caption of humanity), but these standards must be established in China by the Chinese themselves (with whatever aid we or others can or may be allowed to give them), and that would inevitably lead to the prompt abolition of extra-territoriality.

## "LITTLE" HSU IN BELGIUM.

CHINESE MINISTER PRESENTS HIM TO KING.

BRUSSELS, August 12th.

The King of the Belgians received General Hsu ("Little" Hsu) to-day. He was presented by the Chinese Minister, Major-General Potius, who is attached to General Hsu's Mission, conducted the party yesterday to Liege, where they visited Fort Loncin.

## FIREMAN SHUN!

AMUSING VILLAGE "HOLD UP" INCIDENT.

When motoring through Addlestone, Surrey, on July 6th, the Queen of Roumania was held up outside the parish church owing to a fireman's parade in aid of the Widows and Orphans Fund of the National Fire Brigades' Union. A Surbiton fireman promptly placed his collecting box in front of her Majesty, who smiled, produced a £1 Treasury note, and placed it in his box. The man was informed of the identity of the Queen, and at once sprang to attention as the car proceeded through the crowd. Her Majesty seemed much interested in the firemen, who marched past her from the church to the number of nearly 180.

## CHINESE LABOUR.

CONDITIONS IN SHANGHAI FACTORIES.

Mr. E. F. Mackay, the recently retired chairman of the International Municipal Council at Shanghai, now at Home, contributes to *The Times* a very clear statement as to labour conditions in Shanghai. This was much needed in view of opinions published over the signature of Mr. Fenner Brockway, secretary of the I.L.P., and Mr. Mackay's special knowledge of the subject invests his statement with authority. He says:—

Mr. Brockway states that children are torn from their parents and recruited in the mass to work at a speed dictated by the machine. That is not true. The mills in Shanghai controlled by foreigners, mostly cotton and silk, employ female labour on a large scale, because the work is light. The husbands are mostly employed on wharves or docks or as rickshaw coolies. When the mothers go to work they find they must take their children with them, because there are no Chinese schools which they can attend, existing schools being too expensive for their purse, while the International Council could never attempt to provide education for the mass of Chinese children whose parents elect to reside in the settlement set apart for residence of foreigners.

When the children reach the mills with their mothers, the mill-owners give them some light work to perform at their mothers' request, mostly to keep them out of mischief, but in no instance in my discussion with foreign mill-owners have I found one who wanted the children. They are not, he states, worth even the small money they are supposed to earn. The Japanese mill where most of the trouble has occurred has built and equipped a school in its compound, and was experimenting with it when I left. The owners have also brought their mills up to, and in some respects beyond, modern home standards, but that did not prevent the students and their Bolshevik friends from attacking them; in fact, they seemed to be singled out for attention.

Mr. Brockway disclaims all responsibility for standards of labour outside the settlement of Shanghai. That, I may say, is not the attitude adopted by the child labour representative who recently visited Shanghai. Dame Adelaide Anderson made it clear that foreign Shanghai mill-owners should refuse to employ child labour (which some British companies have already attempted) merely as an educative exhibition to the Chinese owner, with whom in all parts of the country she discussed the question. But what becomes of the children who are refused admittance to the British or other foreign-owned mill? The mothers merely transfer their service to the Chinese-owned mills—and they are growing up like mushrooms—who will readily employ them. So that Mr. Brockway, if he is to deal with the question, must take responsibility for labour in Chinese mills, whether in the interior, or in the settlement, or on its borders, where they exist by the score.

The British mill may suffer from altruistic efforts and may with excessive labour cost go under, but that will not dispose of the child labour question in the settlement of Shanghai. The Land Regulations do not make provision for the municipal council to take action against Chinese mill-owners employing child labour, and to alter the Land Regulations requires a three-fourths majority of the ratepayers of the settlement, the unanimous decision of the Councils of every nationality represented in Shanghai (almost every known country), and after that of every Minister in the Legation in Peking, and after that the ratification of the Chinese Government; and on much more important questions than child labour it has not been found possible during the last 20 years to effect necessary alterations. It is not the British alone who are responsible, as Mr. Brockway appears to imagine; they are only one among many.

The secretary of the I.L.P. may rest quite satisfied that European employers of labour in China would welcome nothing so much as European standards of education, law sanitation, and morality (which I presume he embraces under his caption of humanity), but these standards must be established in China by the Chinese themselves (with whatever aid we or others can or may be allowed to give them), and that would inevitably lead to the prompt abolition of extra-territoriality.

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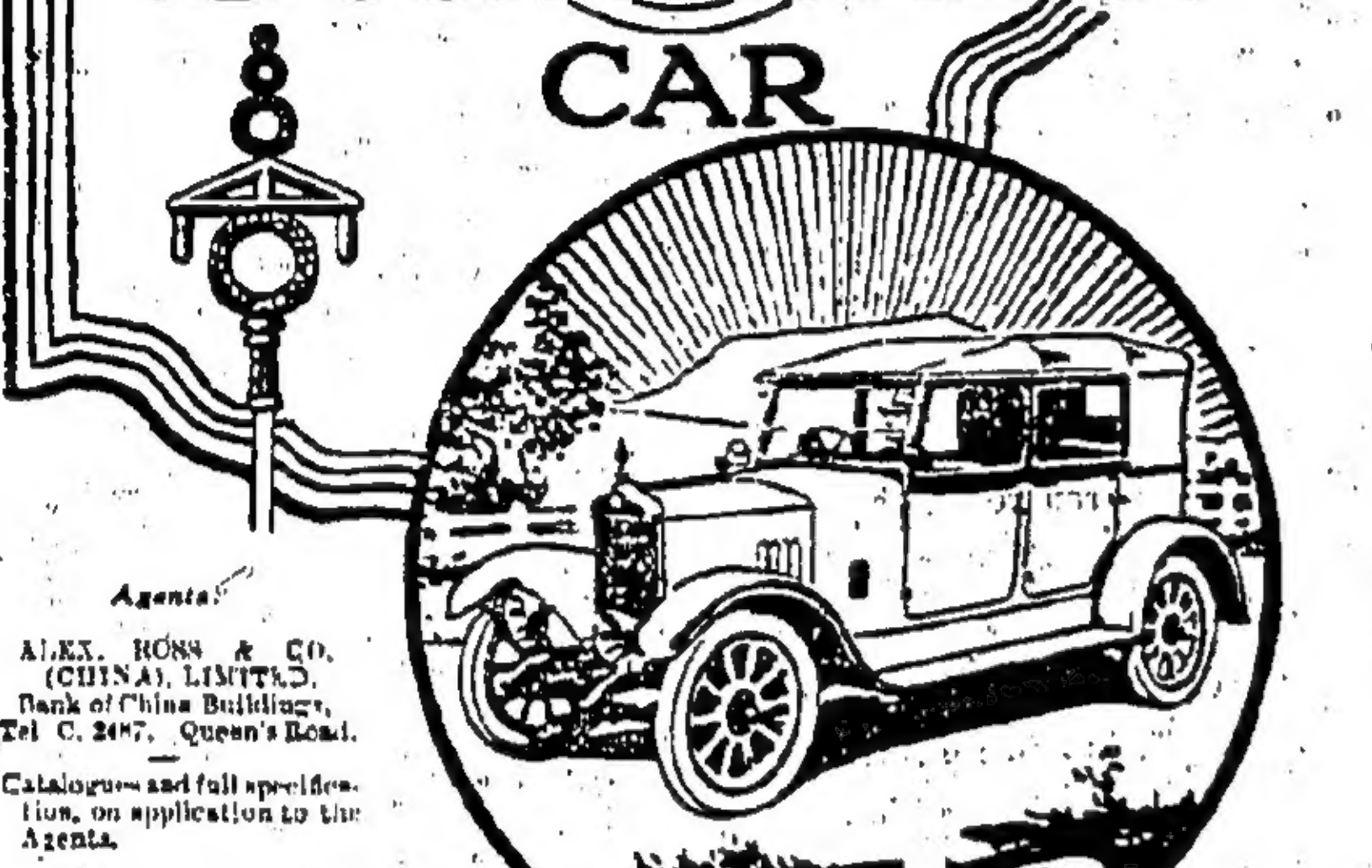


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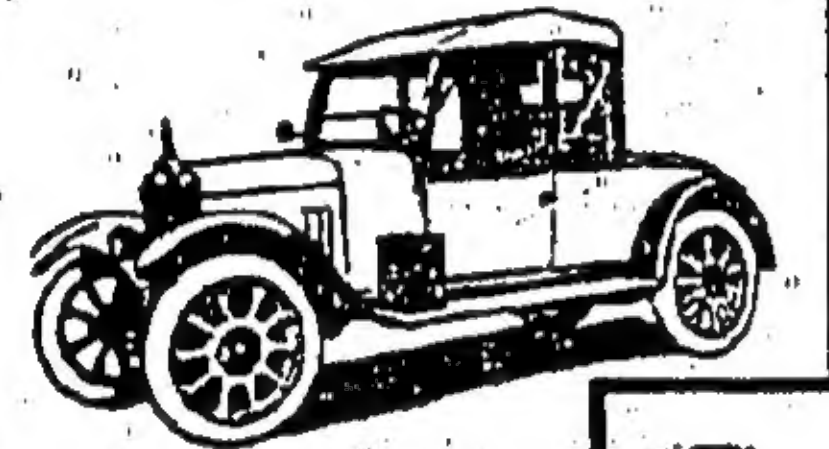
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## OPINIONS ON THE TROUBLES IN CHINA.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

Baron Hayashi, speaking at the dinner in London of the British section of the International Association of Journalists, said he felt that Japan could not possibly accede to the demands of China when they were presented in a threatening manner. They could only be considered when the request was made in a reasonable way and the Chinese could behave properly.

## BRITISH PRESTIGE AND TRADE.

*The Times*.—We have too long neglected our special advantages, and in the present crisis we at any rate—whatever others may do or not do—must take our own precautions. We are not a feeble folk, and we shall not easily acquiesce in any attempt to ruin our prestige or our trade. First of all it is absolutely necessary that the Government should take adequate protective measures. Armed intervention in Chinese internal affairs is, of course, impossible, whether for one Power or for a combination of Powers. But the British citizens who are now pursuing their vocations in various parts of China must be rescued and protected in an emergency. And this is not a question merely of providing refugee-ships. It has become obviously necessary to assure our naval strength in the Pacific, since the Chinese crisis is only the prelude to further complications in which British interests in the Pacific are vitally concerned. The present state of affairs in the Far East has an intimate connection with the discussion of the cruiser programme. We must be assured that we have at our own unfettered disposal the means by which British nationals and British trade in the Far East can be continually protected.

## FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

In the course of a speech at a reception to members of the French colony in London on July 14th in connection with the French National Fête, M. de Fleurbaey, the Ambassador, made the following reference to the position in China:—

In all countries the interests of our French communities must be watched and defended with the greatest care. That was my special care when I was in Peking, as it is now that I am in London, and I can assure you that the position of our compatriots in China at this moment is deserving of all our attention and sympathy. What has enabled them to live and prosper in a country where certain elements among the ruling classes have always stirred up the population against them is the régime of treaties in force. These treaties could not be touched without the greatest risk to foreigners in China. When someone talks about altering them and of making concessions to a Chinese Government, which has no authority in the country, the lives and property of foreigners are thereby imperilled. The agitators who stir up the well-disposed Chinese against foreigners would not go on with their dangerous work if they were not fully encouraged from outside. The affection I have retained for our compatriots in China makes me hope that all the interested Governments will unite in defending their nationals, not only at the present moment by immediate concerted protective measures, but also in the future by maintaining for their nationals the guarantees provided by the old treaties, until China has reached the stage when she herself can ensure the security of the lives and property of all those who reside in her territory.

## DISCOVERIES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

FRAGMENTS OF ANCIENT CHINESE  
SILK IN LONDON.

Some of the most interesting pieces of silk in the world, now on view at the British Museum, says the *China Express and Telegraph*, form part of a wonderful collection of archaeological relics from Eastern Turkestan, Westernmost China and North-Eastern Persia.

Probably the earliest specimens anyone will ever be able to look at, the fragments were once part of the clothes in which Chinese soldiers, traders and travellers, who died in the track of a trade route from China to Central Asia, were buried. Thought by Sir Aurel Stein to belong to the first or second century A.D., and taken by him from a grave in the cemetery at Lou-lan, a bag, which might quite well be carried by a woman of fashion to-day, is composed of little diamonds of faded rose-red silk of the colour which lines old work-boxes, of mauve and of blue silk. A fair sized piece of the silk of the same period shows a delicious running pattern in soft blues and chestnuts in which drooping flowers like snowdrops figure.

A small piece of sprigged silk, showing birds in flowery trees, dates from the seventh or eighth century. Blurred green and yellow designs suggest that the popular "shadow" crotonas of late years are in the direct line of descent from these ancient Chinese fabrics.

## MISGUIDED SENTIMENTALISTS.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland:—Those who have any knowledge of the deplorable state to which China has been brought under "Republic" know what incalculable mischief has been, and is still being, done by misguided sentimentalists and educationists, in encouraging the political ambitions of their own intellectual offspring. Young China militant, while loudly prating of democracy and model constitutions, and eloquently asserting their unfortunate country's claim to full equality in the comity of nations, have reduced it to a chaos of misrule, corruption, and strife, so that to-day the prospect of China surviving as a united nation governed by Chinese seems more hopelessly remote than ever. That prospect will be finally extinguished, and the world's oldest and wisest civilisation be threatened to its foundations, if the Powers are now misled into following America's lead. A China Conference there must be, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Washington, but it is earnestly to be hoped that those who take part in it will avoid the fundamental error of confusing the urgent needs of the Chinese people with the class interests of the westernised students and politicians who, through the platform and the Press, have so far monopolised the world's attention. What China wants is, not politics, but peace.

## MISSIONARIES TO CHINA.

Dr. J. K. Robson, who has recently returned from China, speaking at the United Methodist Conference on July 8th, said the missionaries now going out would have a much harder time than the missionaries of the past. He related the sufferings of the people at the hands of the soldiers and his own sense of personal danger in a Christian compound of 500 refugees. He described General Feng (the Christian Chinese leader) as a sincere man and a soldier, but not a statesman. He was bluffed by the Russians and supported by frantic hordes of young students. In the wild wave sweeping over the country missionaries were in constant danger.

## MONEY FROM MOSCOW.

A party of representatives of the Soviet professional trade unions, headed by Lepse, Briskin, Baskoff, and Smorguis, the chief promoters of the Red Professional International, has left Moscow for China in order to "get acquainted." The delegation is bringing red flags as a gift from the Communist workmen of Moscow to the Chinese proletarians, and also a considerable sum of money. Karakhan, the Soviet envoy in Peking, has more than once gloried in the success of the Soviet financial support. This money, says the *Daily Mail*, the Soviet in the first instance collected from American concession-hunters who have been very busy of late months in both European and Asiatic Russia, and with whom the Bolsheviks have been dealing on the ready-money principle. What rewards these Americans will reap from their money payments, plus their wonderful faith, remains to be seen, but some of them are already very much perturbed.

## A SOVIET TRADE.

"Prepare yourselves for open hostilities with England," Frunze (Soviet War Minister) is reported in Moscow, messages as saying in an address to soldiers of the Red Army. "Latest events," he continued, "leave no room for doubt as to what England intends. The union of the Russian bear with the Chinese dragon represents a power that the world dare not defy." There can be no doubt that Moscow regards the British Empire as the greatest enemy in the way of its realisation of world-revolution.

A little bag of silk, buried with some wanderer from China in the Lou-lan cemetery a century before or after the beginning of the Christian era, is not much more than an inch long, but has little drawer strings from which the remains of tassels dangle. There is also shown well-preserved pantry which has been buried with some Chinese traveller in the seventh century. Delicate little biscuits, pierced and worked until they look like filigree buckles, had been prepared to comfort the dead traveller.

## HEALTH OF SINGAPORE.

The Municipal health statement for the week ending July 25th, gives the total number of deaths as 187, representing death rate of 24.53 per mille per annum compared with 25.97 in the preceding week and with 29.73 in the corresponding week of last year. The chief causes of mortality were:—Ber-beri 10, phthisis 22, malaria 15, pneumonia 23, convulsions 13, dysentery 14. Among the nationalities death occurred as follows: European 1, Eurasian 1, Chinese 151, Malays 20, Indians 12. Nine persons died who had been less than three months resident in Singapore. Deducting these the death rate was 23.35 per 1,000. The infantile rate was 115.5 per mille per annum compared with 23.1 in the preceding week and with 27.6 in the corresponding week of last year.

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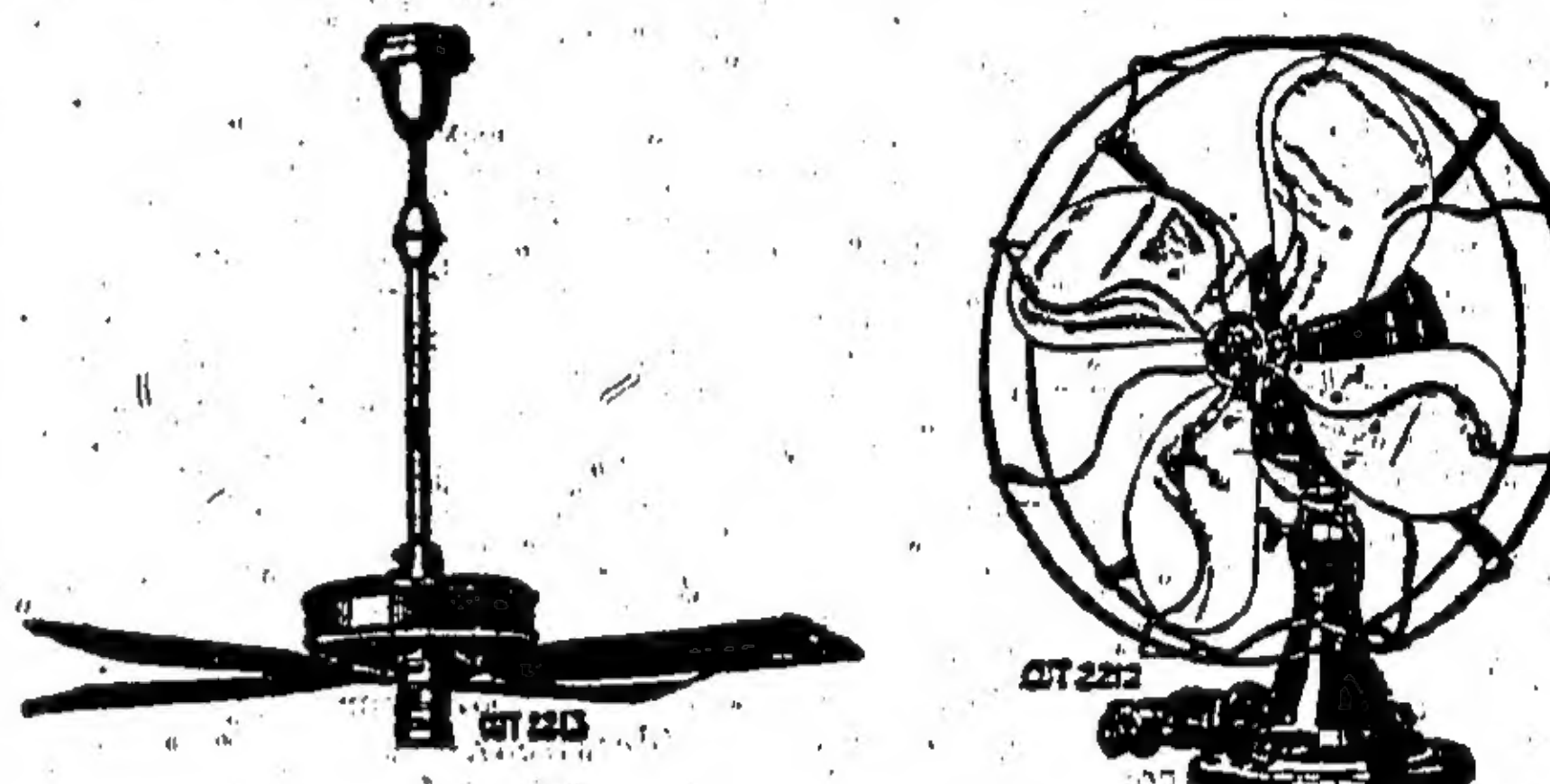
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## BIRKENHEAD ON INDIA.

THE FALLACY OF NATIONALISM.  
 REFORM THAT HAS TO BE  
 TESTED.

A large number of Peers and visitors  
 listened to Lord Birkenhead's statement  
 on Indian affairs in the House of Lords  
 on July 7th.

Lord Birkenhead referred to the discus-  
 sions between himself and Lord Reading  
 (the Viceroy) and said the Government  
 was far too conscious of the implication  
 of the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution  
 to find it possible even to think of con-  
 clusions until certain indispensable ante-  
 cedent steps had been taken. Before any  
 decisions were taken it was obvious that  
 the consideration and advice of the Gov-  
 ernment of India must be formally in-  
 voked and the opinion of the Legis-  
 lative Assembly must be elicited.

Our problem always had been one of  
 prodigious difficulty. It was to accom-  
 modate the minds of the East to those  
 of the West, or the minds of the West  
 to those of the East. It was extremely  
 important that they should realise with  
 precision what was done by the Govern-  
 ment of India Act of 1919.

He would be failing in his duty if he  
 did not make plain his clear and definite  
 impression that the tactics hitherto pur-  
 sued by the most highly organised party  
 in India could not have been more hap-  
 pily conceived if they had been subtly  
 intended to forward the cause of re-  
 action.

We had been confronted everywhere by  
 those who were our principal opponents  
 with a blank wall of negation.

To talk of India as an entity was as  
 absurd as to talk of Europe as an entity.  
 Yet the very nationalist spirit which had  
 created most of our difficulties in the  
 last few years was based upon the  
 aspirations and claims of a nationalist  
 India.

There never had been such a nation.  
 Whether there ever would be such a  
 nation the future alone could show.  
 One of the greatest anxieties which  
 confronted them in India to-day was the  
 communal differences which divided  
 70,000,000 of Moslems from the vast  
 Hindu population. If we withdrew from  
 India to-morrow the immediate conse-  
 quence would be a struggle à l'outrance  
 between the Moslems and the Hindu  
 population.

He could not say that the Montagu-  
 Chelmsford reform had failed. It had  
 never been given a chance. Not all the  
 resources of a very adroit and sophis-  
 ticated party had availed to destroy this  
 experimental Constitution, "and, in-  
 deed," continued Lord Birkenhead, "I  
 who was prepared to curse, am, upon  
 the balance of the whole matter, inclined  
 to bless."

Parliament declared that after the  
 period of ten years the Montagu-Chelms-  
 ford Constitution should be revised by  
 a Royal Commission. It would un-  
 doubtedly require such revision, and it  
 could not be too plainly stated that  
 everything would necessarily be thrown  
 into the melting-pot. Diarchy itself was  
 very obviously not a sacred principle.  
 It must be decided by results.

## AN OFFER TO CRITICS.

There would and there could be no  
 reconsideration until they saw every-  
 where among the responsible leaders of  
 India, thought evidence of sincere and  
 genuine desire to co-operate with us in  
 making the best of the existing Consti-  
 tution. Lord Birkenhead added:—

If our critics in India are of opinion  
 that their greater knowledge of Indian  
 conditions qualifies them to succeed  
 where they tell us we have failed, let  
 them produce a constitution which car-  
 ries behind it a fair measure of general  
 agreement among the great peoples of  
 India.

Such a contribution to our problems  
 would nowhere be resented. It would,  
 on the contrary, be most carefully ex-  
 amined by the Government of India,  
 by myself, and by the Commission  
 wherever that body might be assembled.

An essential factor of India's advance  
 towards responsible Government was  
 to Indian minds the possession of a  
 national army, but here again we were  
 in the region of a very delicate experi-  
 ment. The method adopted was that of  
 the complete but gradual Indianisation,  
 as an experiment, of eight units. The  
 process was necessarily slow and was  
 limited in scope by the paucity of mate-  
 rial. At present there was difficulty  
 in finding enough Indian cadets up to  
 Sandhurst standards even for these  
 eight units. Until this experiment had  
 proved a success it was not proposed to  
 go beyond it. No sane Government  
 would allow its army to become the toy  
 of political parties.

Passing next to the position of the  
 Servants, Lord Birkenhead said he would  
 welcome signs that the provisions in the  
 Reform Act reserving to the Secretary  
 of State a considerable measure of direct  
 responsibilities for the Indian Services  
 were unnecessary. Unfortunately, such  
 signs were still rare, and until public  
 servants, both English and Indian, could  
 feel in India as they could elsewhere  
 that unfair and capricious criticism of  
 their action would be neither voiced nor  
 tolerated by public opinion, the reserva-  
 tion would remain justified and neces-  
 sary.

We were bold enough to claim that in  
 fair perspective we had not been the un-  
 worthy trustees of the charge we had  
 undertaken. We no longer talked of

(Continued on next Column).

Feed Baby  
yourself—

—if you possibly can—  
 taking Glaxo yourself  
 before and after birth  
 will help you to do so.  
 But if for any reason  
 your milk does not suit  
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CHILD HAD RASH  
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On Arms. Skin Terribly  
 Cracked. Irritation Was  
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 vited, in a contrary sense, the diverse  
 peoples of that continent to march side  
 by side with us in a fruitful and har-  
 monious partnership which might re-  
 create the greatest and proudest days of  
 Indian history.

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Chief Manager

Hongkong, 16th February, 1925. // 133

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THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Blood &amp; Skin

Diseases, No. 3 for Chronic Weakness, Acute or

Chronic, Nervous, or Mental, or Physical, or

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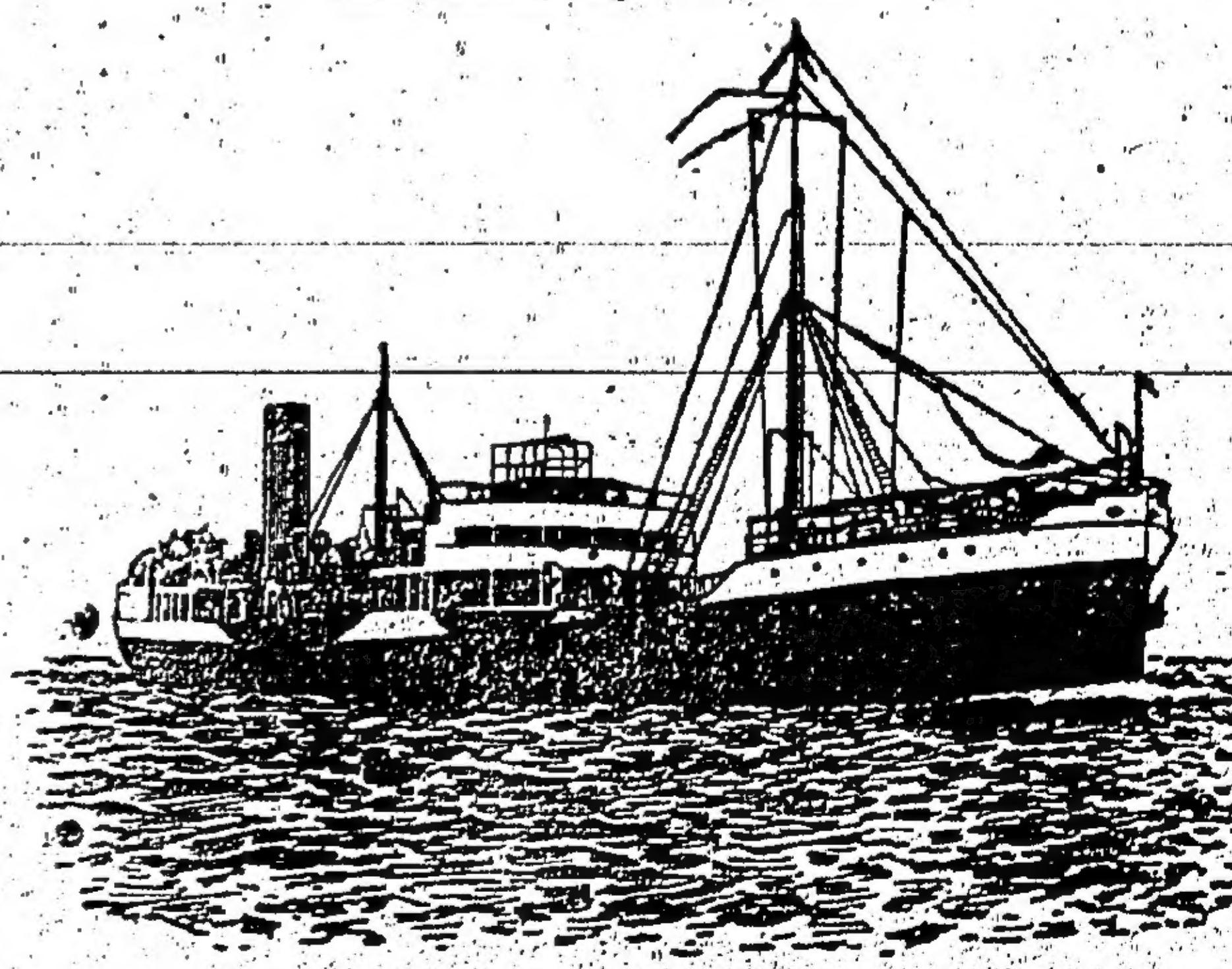
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